MAY BE A ROW

ALTGELD HOLDS PROXY OF A NA-TIONAL COMMITTEEMAN.

PROXY HAS BEEN SECURED FOR MR

BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA,

Committee to Meet at 10 o'Clock This Morning at Chicago—Ex-Governor William J. Stone Will Try to Bar All Factional Fights.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Acting Chairman William J. Stone of Missouri, will call to order the Democratic national committee at 10 o'Clock to The Democratic national committee to Th

adopted to-morrow providing that when-ever a vacancy occurs in the national committee the state committee shall elect ember of the national committee to fill such vacancy. Another rule which is under nsideration gives the national committee the right to judge of the qualifications of its own members. Still another rule is being talked of which would force ex-Gov-ernor Altgeld out of his position as member of the "auxiliary committee," which was originally composed of Mr. Altgeld, Senators Jones, Teller and Allen, and William J. Stone. This rule will provide that all committees, auxiliary and otherwise, of the national committee shall be made up only of members of the big committee. As Mr. Altgeld is not a member of the national committee, the adoption of this rule would prevent his serving on any auxillary committee.

According to the plan of action given out to-night there will be two subsidiary committees named-the finance committee, which will take the place of the committee on ways and means, and the executive committee, which, in addition to its other duties, will take charge of the press

committee, which, in addition to its other duties, will take charge of the press bureau.

It was reported to-day that, if a subcommittee of the finance committee is named to-morrow, Urey Woodson, of Kensas, will be two of its members, and Sam B. Cook, of Missouri, will be made superintendent.

Mr. Woodson and Mr. Johnson, who were members of the committee selected to inquire into the protest made by Thomas Gahan against F. J. Davlin, press agent of the national committee, have their report ready to submit. The report is understood to censure Mr. Devlin for the part he took in the Harrison-Altgeld campaign last spring and to recommend the abolishment of the press bureau.

It is intimated that the resignations of Senators Teller and Allen and ex-Governor Stone as members of the "auxiliary." or ways and means, committee, will be handed in to-morrow. Senator Jones' absence in Europe will leave Mr. Altgeld the sole remaining member of this committee with only Democrats as members, leaving out the Populists and silver Republicans.

Among the prominent Democrats here to-day were George Fred Williams, of Mussachusetts; Oliver H. P. Belmont, of New York: Congressman James A. Norton, of Ohio, William J. Stone and Senator Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri; Colonel L. Victor Baughman, of Karlucky; Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama; William J. Oley, of Virginia; William R. Burke, proxy for Committeeman Dwyer, of California; John P. Shafroth, of Colorado; Colonel John I. Martin, of St. Louis; Frank Campbell, of New York; J. G. Johnson, of Kansas, and Judge James P. Tarvin, of Kentucky, president of the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League.

TAMMANY DENOUNCED.

Chicago Platform Democrats of New York Issue an Address to the Party.

CHICAGO, July 19 .- The Chicago platform Democrats of the state of New York to-night issued an address "to the members of the Democratic national committee and to the Democratic voters of the United States," as follows:

"We, acting as a committee, created and authorized by the Chicago platform Democracy of the state of New York, desire to

coracy of the state of New York, desire to make public the following well established facts concerning the situation in the state of New York, believing that everything affecting the political situation in that great state is of national, rather than merely local, importance.

"We assert without fear of successful contradiction two propositions:

"First, an overwhelming majority of the voters in the Democratic party in the state of New York are enthusiastically in favor of the principles laid down in the Chicago platform of 1855, and demanding without qualification the nomination of that man who shall in his record and in his personal qualities most thoroughly stand for and incarnate those principles.

"Second, we declare that the small group of men who have seized upon the machinery of the Democratic party in the state of New York are absolutely opposed, openly or covertly, to all that the Chicago platform stands for and to the nomination of any man who sincerely holds these principles which we believe dominate the Democratic organization in the nation. And we further declare that the electoral machinery in the state of New York is such that any attempt to oust the men now in

FIDELITY

200++++++++++++++

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CHARLES CAMPBELL, Vice President.
FRANK ILAGERMAN, Counsel.
W. F. COMSTOCK, Secretary.
W. B. PRATT, Treasurer.

3 Per Cent Interest

Paid on Savings Accounts.

control of the Tammany organization by work within that body would be fruitless.

"In support of the second proposition we point to this record:

"After the election of 1896 the first opportunity which the Democratic organization in New York had to put itself on record before the people was the nomination by the state committee in 1897 of Judge Alton B. Parker for chief judge of the court of appeals. A committee appeared before the state committee asking the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform. It was refused, the representatives of the New York city organization voting against reaffirmation. Second, the next opportunity for Tammany hall to prove its loyalty to Democratic principles came when the organization in greater New York was called upon to nominate a candidate for mayor and to formulate a declaration of principles upon which that candidate should stand.

"In support of the first preposition laid."

BOLT IN PROSPECT.

The Altgeld Faction May Organize National Committee of Its Own.

CHICAGO, July 19.-The Tribune to-mor-

row will say: Plans have been arranged by the uncom promising silver Democrats which may lead to the formation of a new national com-mittee. After several conferences in which John P. Altgeld, George Fred Williams, James P. Tarvin and several other leading bimetallists were the principal participants, a programme for to-day's proceedings was promulgated. It calls for respective meetings at noon of the three bimetallic organizations having authorized committees, all of whom are now in Chicago, and of the Illinois and the New York-Chicago plat-form Democrats. Thereafter a joint con-

form Democrats. Thereafter a joint conference will be held, probably at the Unity building, to confirm whatever action may be taken by these bodies.

Then a committee will apply to the national committee for a hearing. They expect to be admitted and given an opportunity to present their wishes. No action, however, will be taken by the national committee until the visitors have retired.

George Fred Williams will move that the proposition of the bimetallists to co-operate with the national committee in organization and campaign work be accepted. If the motion is adopted everything will then go along smoothly and in the most harmonious manner. If it is rejected, they will be prepared to act independently. It was said that their plans contemplate in the event they are turned down by the national committee the organization at once of a national committee of their own.

The Philippines campaign is receiving the president's constant personal attention. He is in direct cable communication with Manila and receives daily reports from all sources.

"The possibility of his being misled about the facts in the case is scarcely worth considering. The precise fact as he obtains it, not only from General Otis, but from each of a dozen or more of his official informants, is that for a distance of fifty miles north of Manila and assistance of fifty will be prepared to act independently. It was said that their plans contemplate in the event they are turned down by the national committee the organization at once of a national committee of their own.

tional committee the organization at once of a national committee of their own.

It will be formed before they quit Chicago. Then an address will be issued to the Democrats of the country informing them that this new national committee is the one that stands for the Chicago platform and the only one that should be recognized by the simon pure silver advocates of the land.

A movement will be started at once for the organization of the Chicago platform Democracy in every state.

PRISON MINE UNSAFE. State Mine Inspector McKeegan Says

the Main Shaft Must Be Retimbered.

TOPEKA, July 19.—(Special.) State Mine Inspector Edward McKeegan, who was requested some days ago by the executive council to make an examination of the penitentiary coal mines, submitted a report of his findings to-day. In his report

he says, among other things: "I find the main shaft in such a danger-ous condition that men can not work there with safety. It can be made secure only by retimbering from top to bottom. The two main entries also need new timber supports at intervals of two feet each for a distance of fifty feet on each side of the bottom of the shaft. While no immediate danger exists from this source, I suppost that these repairs should be made at the time main

repairs should be made at the time main shaft is being retimbered.
"In regard to the smaller shaft—com-monly called air shaft—I consider it in fair condition except in two or three places which I believe can be repaired in short time so that it will be safe for holsting either coal or men

either coal or men.

"I find the hoisting apparatus, ropes and all machinery in safe and reliable condition. I find the sanitary conditions of the mine to be good, except in one room on west side, where the ventilation is poor. This particular defect was due to the fallure to drive a cross-section over which ure to drive a cross-section over, which should have been done at least a month

Should have been done at least a month ago."

The executive council this afternoon met and authorized the mine inspector to proceed at once to make all the repairs necessary to put the mine in a sate condition. It also confirmed the appointment of Francis McKeegan, a brother of the state mine inspector, as an assistant inspector to inspector, as an assistant inspector to superintend the work of repairing the

Electrolysis in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—The city electrician has just completed an investigation to learn the effects of electrolysis on one street in this city. He finds that forty-two house water connections were eaten off during the past two years, and in a few instances the big water mains are badly damaged. The electrolysis is due to the currents from the return wires of the electric railways.

Prominent Warrensburg Man Dead. WARRENSBURG, MO., July 19.—(Special.) Clifton Thomson, a well known citizen and prominent Democrat. died here to-day of heart disease, aged 56 years. He has lived here for twenty-seven years and has held various positions in the legislature at Jefferson City, last session acting as clerk to the house normal school committee. The deceased leaves a widow and five children.

Will Commute Smith's Sentence.

TOPEKA, July 19.—(Special.) Representative H. A. Balley, of Argentine, to-day appeared before the governor and had the parden case of James Smith, colored, of Rosedale, reopened. Smith was sent up five years ago for taking a pot shot at a wagonload of drunken negroes in Rosedale. Governor Stanley notified Bailey that if Smith's prison record was good he would knock off a little from the original sentence.

Colorado Summer Rates.

Low rate excursion tickets to all points in Colorado, now on sale via Union Paccific. Only line running two fast trains from Kansas City to Denver daily. Only line running Pullman palace dining cars. Try the Union Pacific. It is the best Colorado line. For particulars call on J. B. FRAWLEY, General Agent, Telephone 1109.

SENATOR PLATT MAKES A STATE-MENT ON PHILIPPINES.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN INSPIRED

CRITICISMS REPLIED TO AND COP-PERHEADS ROASTED.

Mr. Platt Explains Why Aguinaldo Has Not Been Brought to Time Before-Congress Held Responsible - McKinley's Stupendous Task.

NEW YORK, July 19.-Senator Platt gave out to-night a long statement on the war in the Philippines which it is said was inspired by President McKinley. The state-

ment is as follows: "I purpose herein to answer certain critcisms which are being directed at the conduct of the war in the Philippines. I do not refer to the criticisms of those who, in the name of liberty and phllanthropy, are advocating a policy of national cowardice and dishonor. To make an end of the re-bellion, to bring about a condition of order and peace in the Philippines, is not their object. On the contrary, nothing is clearer than the fact that they want their country's arms to be defeated. Every little difficulty, every little disaster is to them a source of immoderate satisfaction, and the character of the work they are doing appears in Aguinaldo's latest proclamation, where he tells the Filipinos that 'some states of the American Union have already risen in our favor.' To argue with these people would be like coddling a copperhead. "But there are other critics, who, entirely convinced of our duty and responsibility in the Philippines, are apprehensive lest the government has not appreciated the size of its undertaking.

"They forget the history of the matter, They forget the limitations of authority from congress and of good faith to Spain, by which the government has been embar rassed. They are inquiring why General Otis has not had a larger army at his back. They want to know why there was not a sufficient force present in the island of Luzon to crush the rebellion upon its first appearance, And, stirred by sensa-tional newspaper stories and by the recent round robin' of the offended correspond-ents, they are asking whether the situation is even as good as had been reported. whether the government has not allowed itself to be misled and whether the military orce now being enlisted will surely be great enough for the task in hand. These are the inquiries to which I purpose to submit an answer.

"It should be borne in mind, in the first "It should be borne in mind, in the first place, that the government's means of information concerning what has occurred in the Philippines are not confined to General Oils. The navy department has its agents there. The president is directly represented by Mr. Denby, who was for fourteen years our minister to China, and by Professor Worcester, who resided in the Philippines for four or five years, and who knows the native character and habits. The Philippines campaign is receiving the president's constant personal attention. He is in direct cable communication with Maila and receives daily reports from all sources.

"The possibility of his being misled about "The possibility of his being misled about" "The possibility of his being misled about "The possibility of his being misled about" "The possibility of his being misled about "The possibility of his being misled about" "The possibility of his being misled about "The possibility of his being misled about "The possibility of his being misled about" "The possibility of his being misled about "The possibility of his being misled about" "The possibility of his being misled about "The possibility of his being misled about "The possibility of his being misled about" "The possibility of his being misled about "The possibility of his being misled about" "The possibility of his being misled about "The possibility of his being misled ab

4,000 men, who are encamped in Northern Pampanga. The southern army of the in-surgents, possibly 2,000 strong, is badly demoralized by recent defeats. The president's advices report to him that in a numdent's advices report to him that in a num-ber of cities within the American lines local governments have been formed which are discharging their functions competently and to the satisfaction of the people; that the mass of the people desire peace and American protection; that they no longer fiee on the approach of our troops, but heartily welcome them; that the popula-tion within the American lines is dense and grows larger all the while and that land grows larger all the while and that land

tion within the American lines is dense and grows larger all the while and that land cultivation is going on extensively.

"The president is advised, and on this point his information comes unanimously from all the able men whose official obligation is to keep the government accurately informed, that the only hope of the insurgents lies in the efforts they are making to convince the people that a change of government is about to occur in the United States favorable to the insurgent cause; that there is general opposition among the American people to the prosecution of the war and a fixed purpose on the part of the political party about to come into power to withdraw the American army and to organize the government of Aguinaldo. This idea is being assiduously cultivated by the insurgent leaders and it so far serves their purpose as to enable them to maintain their forces in fairly sitrong array.

"There can be no question of the substantial truth and accuracy of this information. It comes from too many different sources, and from sources too high and honorable in character to admit of doubt, and not even the testimony of newspeper correspondents who resent the interference of General Otis' unimaginative blue pencil with their sensational stories can stand against the official representatives of the president's civil and military advisers.

"Nor is it an especially optimistic view grows larger all the while and that land

be self-discussed to the first that the sense of the president of the stuation. It shows, indeed, that so for the stuation is shown, indeed, that so for the stuation is shown in the state of the stuation. It shows, indeed, that so for the stuation is shown in the state of the stuation is shown in the state of the stuation of the stuation is shown in the state of the stuation. It shows, indeed, that so for the stuation is shown in the state of the stuation is shown in the stuation is

and treasure we obtained by force what the protocol had peacefully conceded. This did not alter the terms upon which the peace commissioners were instructed to prepare a treaty, but it put a new face on the situation, both here and at Manila.

"It had an immediate and very obvious effect upon the attitude of the American people toward the future of the Islands. It materially affected, moreover, the position of the insurgent Tagalos.

"It emphasized and increased our moral responsibility for the preservation of order. If, under the terms of the peace protocol, the Spaniards had quietly marched out of Manila and we had quietly marched in, and the two forces, each in its full strength, peacefully awaited the conclusion of the negotiations at Paris, we might perhaps have withdrawn from the Philippine siands with dignity and without the impairment of international obligations. But, having destroyed their authority over the Philippine people, and having forcibly placed ourselves in their stead as a government, the status quo became impossible of restoration, and from that moment the withdrawal of the American army and navy would have meant the abandonment of the island to utter anarchy, misery and misrule. the island to utter anarchy, misery and

would have meant the abandonment of the island to utter anarchy, misery and misrule.

"This view compelled the course that was taken by our commissioners at Paris, and it loudly justified the president in having assembled so considerable a force at Manifa. His power to add to the force was now gone. The question of the future of the Philippines—whether they should belong to Spain or to the United States—had passed into the hands of the peace commission, and, of course, neither country was at liberty to change the conditions until the peace commission had acted, and its action had been approved. Further expeditions of men to the Philippines would have been a plain violation of the terms of the protocol.

"But, if that wholly sufficient reason had been wanting, there was another, and this other involved the most trying and trouble-some condition with which the government has had to contend. The men then under arms and available for use, whether in the Philippines or in the West Indies, had all been enaisted for the period of the war.

"By the terms of their enlistment they were free of every obligation to the government upon its proclamation of peace. The president knew better than anyone clse that peace was assured and that all his soldiers, not only those who stood ready to go to the Philippines, but the 20,000 men then there as well, were by law to be mustered out of the service on the instant when he made official announcement that the Spanish war was over.

"On April 20, 1888, the Joint resolution was passed recognizing the independence of Cuba. It directed the president to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to accomplish the expulsion of Spain from Cuban soil. At that time the American army consisted of 27,000 regulars. Two days later the volunteers' act was passed, and four days after that the law was passed enabling the president to increase the regular army. But both these measures. Both required that the enlistment secured under them should terminate with the return of peace. In these

specific. No discretion whatever was permitted to the government.

"Under the terms of the regular army bill, 38,000 regulars were added to the 27,000 who composed the army in times of peace. With these and with the volunteers the government had a much larger force than turned out to be necessary for the purposes of war with Spain, but after the peace protocol had been signed not a man of them could be used in the Philippines more than the force then there.

"And who could then foresee that this force was not sufficient? A conflict with the Filipinos was not then anticipated. Their army, it is true, had been assembled on the outskirts of Manila. But with respect to the Americans it was generally supposed to be a friendly rather than a hostile army, Its leaders had been ardent with the assurances of their friendship and confidences.

expired and who had already been brought home.

"From the hour when congress assembled in December the president endeavored to draw its attention to the situation in which the government would be left upon the proclamation of peace. In one message he delivered to the senate the peace treaty. In another he warned congress that as soon as the treaty was ratified and the ratification exchanged he would be compelled to muster out the troops at Manlia. An army bill drawn in conformity with the government's views was already prepared and was urgently pressed upon congress. The country will

was already prepared and was urgently pressed upon congress. The country will remember the bitter opposition it encountered from the Democratic party. Democratic members who did not dare to assume the responsibility of defeating the peace treaty, who would not even consent to take the responsibility of opposing the acquisition of the Philippines, arrayed themselves with the rest of the party against the army bill.

"The Democratic leaders in both house and senate had the bewildering hardihood to declare that the increased forces asked for were going to be employed, not in Manila, but here in our country. They were not needed in Manila, these leaders said, and they actually argued that the administration was using the unlikely menace of war in the Philippines as a means of exacting from congress an enormous regular army for the suppression of liberty at home. It may surprise intelligent persons to knew that this sort of talk could be indulged in upon the floors of congress, but there were weeks and weeks of it, and meanwhile the insurgents were gathering an army of 29,000 men, were growing more and more beiligerent in their attitude, and

to knaw that this sort of talk could be induiged in upon the floors of congress, but
there were weeks and weeks of it, and
meanwhile the insurgents were gathering
an army of 20,000 men, were growing more
and more beligerent in their attitude, and
every day brought nearer the time when
peace would be proclaimed with Spain and
the government be left without a legal
claim to the service of a single soldier in
Manila.

"It was the 2d of March before congress
passed the army bill, and the war in the
Philippines had been going on for four
weeks. When the country considers this
fact and realizes that the 30,000 American
troops then in Manila had been assembled there, not at all in anticipation of a
trampaign against the Filipinos, but wholly
ind solely for the purpose of defeating the
Spaniards, and that the president had been
told by no less an authority than Admiral
Dewey that, for the purpose, 5,000 men
would be sufficient, surely his forcesight
and good judgment will be everywhere approved. Battle after battle was fought
and every battle won. And now, when
at last the authorizy he had sought from
congress was conferred, not in the form
he sought it, but in the fashion of a compromise, here was the unexampled task
that was set before him.

"He had at once to reduce an army of
\$3,000 regulars to an army of 27,000, mustering out 35,000 men; he had to enlist an
equal number of regulars to take the places
of those mustered out; he had to organize
the new regulars, to provide transportation for them to Manila; to transport back
the army then there and at the same time
and all he while to prosecute the war. This
is what he has been doing the last four
months. The new army bill was not what
the president wanted, but it gave him permission to raise a regular army of \$5,000
men and to keep them until July 1,
180. Under the terms of this act, 45,000
regulars have already been enlisted and
have taken the places of an equal number
of men who have been formally mustered
out. Ten new regiments of volunteers are
now

islands.
"There is nothing for which any American need apologize in this record. It is a record of sagacity and competency. It is a record of consistent and unparalleled success, a success that began with the message to Dewey: 'Go and destroy the Spanish fleet in Manila bay,' and that will not end until the possessions which duty and fortune have confided to our care, are firmly advanced on the high road to peace firmly advanced on the high road to peace firmly advanced on the high road to peace and prosperity."

ANDERSON ENTERS DENIAL

Declares That He Never Gave the Fil ipinos Any Hope of Independence.

FORT THOMAS, KY., July 19.-General Thomas M. Anderson, commander of the epartment of the lakes, was seen here to-day by a representative of the Assoment concerning the Minneapolis Times' re from its Manila correspondent in which the Filipino peace commissioner Zialcita, was quoted as saying that General Anderson, at a dinner given in his onor at Cavite, had said that the Americans had not come to the Philippines for with the view of permanent possession, but for the purpose of giving the Filipinos their independence. General Anderson promptly and decidedly said he had never used any such language. He stated that when he reached Manila he had no transportation, forage or fuel, and he applied to Aguinaldo for these things. This drew him into a correspondence which the general soon saw that Agui naldo's purpose was to put every obstacle in the way of furnishing the things needed by the United States army, and at the same time to lead the United States, through General Anderson, into some sort of recognition of the Filipino government. In that correspondence, the general says, he made it plain to Aguinaldo that he was there in a purely military capacity, with no authority whatever to bind the United States by any act of recognition, that his intercourse with Aguinaldo was purely military, both being opposed by a common enemy. He also pointed out that, as no nation had recognized the Filipino government, or had even given it beiligerent rights, it was impossible for him to do anything of the kind.

"I want it distinctly stated," said the general, "that I never, at any time, made any such statement as is attributed to me by Zialcita.

"Another matter I wish to set right. It has been charged that I had clashed with General Otis, and it has even been said that I was recalled on that account. There was no clash between me and General Otts. It is true I made a suggestion with by the United States army, and

was no clash between me and General Otls. It is true I made a suggestion with regard to meeting the Filipinos, because they were intrenched in front and because General Otls did not act. But there was no clash. The general may have been acting under orders from Washington. As to my recall, that was dated in January, and hostilities did not begin until February. hostilities did not begin until February, so it could have had no connection with the active campaign, as suggested.

TERRIFIC RAINS IN MANILA.

It Is Necessary to Use Boats in Moving About the Streets of the City.

MANILA, July 19.-The Spanish commis ioners charged with negotiating for the clease of Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos expect to return to Tarlac soon with full authority to secure the release of all the prisoners. The commissioners hope to be able to make arrangements under which the money to be paid for the ransom of Spanish captives will be deposited in the bank, to be drawn by the Filipinos at a future date, so that the money cannot be used to carry on the war against the United States.

thus far in July has been thirty-five inches and in the last thirty-one hours twelve inches of rain has fallen.

Insurgents concealed on the bank of the Rio Grande to-day fired on the gunboat Laguna de Bay, killing one soldler and wounding two. The gunboat trained a gatling upon the shore and quickly dispersed the insurgents.

New Kansas Commissions.

TOPEKA, July 19.—(Special.) Governor Stanley to-day issued army commissions to the following officers in the Twentieth Kansas in accordance with the recommendations of Colonel Metcalf: Charles I, Martin, to be major; Edgar A. Fry and Harry W. Shideler, to be captains; Robert S. Parker and Everett E. Huddleston, to be first lleutenants; John J. Deming, John J. Haisch and Oscar B. Wooley, to be second lieutenants.

Gregory on the Warpath.

TOPEKA, July 19.—(Special.) P. E. Greg-ory, the representative from Osage county, is here to-night, to check the fight Con-gressman Miller threatens to make on Charles Briggs for census supervisor. "It seems that Miller is spolling for a fight," said Gregory; "if he is he will get it. He will either let up in his opposition to Briggs or he will have plenty of trouble secur-ing a renomination for congress next year." ing a renomination for congress next year."

Bovine Epidemic Attacks Humans. STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, July 19.—A mysterious epidemic which has been prevailing recently among the cattle on the island of Gothland has spread to the human beings in the district, and a large number of patients have been admitted to the hospitals. Some of the cases are extremely difficult to diagnose. Cattle are dying by hundreds throughout the island as a result of the epidemic.

BARGAINS TO-DAY IN Men's Underwear and Negligee Shirts.

For to-day's trade we offer some clearing up bargains in Men's Underwear and Negligee Shirts. There are no rusty, antiquated back numbers in any line. They are all good, seasonable goods, but we are clearing up all broken lines.

Bargains in Men's Underwear.

Pink, Blue, Gray, Sage and Cream French Balbriggan and Lisle Thread Shirts and Drawers. These goods include our regular \$1.00 and \$1.50 values. They are odds and ends and run in sizes from \$2 to \$3 thirts. This statement of the sta from 28 to 48 drawer and from 32 to 52 shirts. This morning these go on sale for, per garment.....



Bargains in Negligee Shirts. We will sell all the \$1.50 and \$1.25 Silk Bosom Negligee Shirts

We will sell plain and fancy Imported Crepe Negligee Shirts, \$1.50 and \$2.00 values, at. We will sell plain French Madras Cloth

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AN UPRIGHT CONCERT GRAND PIANO, quoted by Brad- C. M. WILLIAMS, Prest., bury at \$1030, and other prizes at May Festival. Address

the United States.

There have been terrific rains here during the last two days. In consequence, it has been necessary to use boats in moving about the streets of Manila and the whole country is flooded. The total precipitation thus far in July has been thirty-five inches.

Oldest and most prosperous boys' academy in Missouri. Thorough preparative in the last thirty-gap boys. tion for college, business or the United States Military and Naval Academies. Military Department recognized by both the state and United States govern-COL. T. A. JOHNSTON, A. M., Superintendent. ments. Address,



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COL. BANDFORD BELLERS, M. A.,

Superintendent.

STRAIGHTOUT POPS.

beaders Hold a Conference, and Decide That They Will Not Fuse.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 19,—(Special.) The middle-of-the-road Pops are getting into line for next year's campaign. The leaders from seven counties held a conference at Oklahoma City Saturday evening and swopped theories as to how the in-fluence of Oklahoma's big Republican corn, wheat, cotton and fruit crops could corn, wheat, cotton and fruit crops could be overcome. It was agreed that there should be no fusion with the forces of Democracy and that the leaders should work to secure a straightout Pop ticket. It is probable that a call for a meeting of the Pop central committee in Kingfisher on August 19 will soon be issued. W. J. Crawford, of Ponca City, is chairman and R. M. Cravens, of Guthrie, secretary, of the territorial committee.

REFUSES TO WED OUITA.

Professor Ferguson Prefers a Negress Rather Than an Indian Girl for His Wife.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 19.-(Special.) The question as to the young woman whom Professor Wilbur Ferguson, a negro In-dian school teacher of this city, will marry, has been decided, and Miss Laura Miles, a good looking young negress, is happy. Progood looking young negress, is nappy. Pro-fessor Ferguson became engaged to Miss Miles at the time of her graduation last month, but discovered that early in his life his parents had agreed with the father and mother of Ouita, an Indian maiden, that he should marry her. Professor Ferguson pre-fers Miss Miles and has informed his par-ents that he will never become the husband of Ouita.

Errors in Assessment Rolls. GUTHRIE. O. T., July 19.—(Special.) A number of mistakes have been discovered in the assessment returns made from several Oklahoma counties and the work of the board of equalization is delayed in consequence. By a peculiar coincidence, most of the errors have been made in figuring the valuation of horses.

Oklahoma Notes. Enid is reaching out after a paper mill. George Outcelt's middle name is Oklahoma towns will give aid to the flood sufferers in Texas. Grape prospects are good, according to the findings of the experiment station a the agricultural and mechanical college.

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